Outline of the Proposed Synopsis Entitled as

A Comparative Study of Racism In the Selected Novels Of Alice Walker, ToniMorrison, Richard Wright and Ralph Ellison

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Introduction

Racism, additionally called racialism, the conviction that people might be partitioned into independent and select organic elements called "races"; that there is a causal connection between acquired actual attributes and qualities of character, keenness, profound quality, and other social and conduct highlights; and that a few races are naturally better than others. The term is additionally applied to political, monetary, or lawful establishments and frameworks that take part in or propagate segregation based on race or in any case support racial disparities in riches and pay, training, medical care, social equality, and different regions. Such institutional, underlying, or fundamental bigotry turned into a specific focal point of academic examination during the 1980 with the development of basic race hypothesis, a branch-off of the basic lawful investigations development. Since the late twentieth century the idea of natural race hasbeen perceived as a social innovation, totally without logical premise.

In North America, racism imposed that various races ought to be isolated from each other; that they ought to have their own particular networks and foster their own establishments, for example, places of worship, schools, and clinics; and that it was unnatural for individuals from various competitions to wed.

By and large, the individuals who transparently affirmed or rehearsed prejudice held that individuals from low-status races should be restricted to low- status occupations and that individuals from the prevailing race ought to have selective admittance to political power, monetary assets, high-status occupations, and unhindered social liberties. The lived insight of bigotry for individuals from low-status races incorporates demonstrations of actual brutality, everyday affronts, and continuous demonstrations and verbal articulations of hatred and lack of regard, all of which effect sly affect confidence and social connections.

Racism was at the core of North American servitude and the colonization

and domain building exercises of western Europeans, particularly in the eighteenth century. Race was concocted to amplify the distinctions between individuals of European beginning and those of African drop whose progenitors had been automatically oppressed and shipped to the Americas. By describing Africans and their African American relatives as lesser people, the defenders of subjugation endeavored to legitimize and keep up with the arrangement of abuse while depicting the United States as a stronghold and hero of human opportunity, with basic liberties, majority rule organizations, limitless open doors, and fairness. The inconsistency among servitude and the philosophy of human fairness, going with a way of thinking of human opportunity and nobility, appeared to request the dehumanization of those subjugated.

By the nineteenth century, racism had developed and spread all over the planet. In numerous nations, pioneers started to consider the ethnic parts of their own social orders, typically strict or language gatherings, in racial terms and to assign "higher" and "lower" races. Those considered to be the low-status races, particularly in colonized regions, were taken advantage of for their work, and oppression them turned into a typical example in numerous region of the world. The articulations and sensations of racial predominance that went with expansionism created disdain and aggression from the individuals who were colonized and taken advantage of, sentiments that went on even after autonomy.

Racism inspires disdain and doubt and blocks any Endeavour to get its casualties. Therefore, most human social orders have presumed that bigotry isn't right, to some extent on a basic level, and social patterns have created some distance from prejudice. Numerous social orders have started to battle prejudice by bringing issues to light of bigoted convictions and practices and by advancing human comprehension in open arrangements, as does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, set out by the United Nations in1948.

Not with standing established and legitimate measures pointed toward

safeguarding the freedoms of racial minorities in the United States, the private convictions and practices of numerous Americans stayed bigot, and some gathering of accepted lower status was frequently made a substitute. That inclination has continued all the way into the 21st century.

Since, in the famous psyche, "race" is connected to actual contrasts among people groups, and such elements as brown complexion tone have been viewed as markers of low status, a few specialists accept that bigotry might be challenging to annihilate. For sure, personalities can't be changed by regulations, yet convictions about human contrasts can and do change, as do every social component

Alice Walker:

A dynamic poet, short story writer, American novelist and activist, Alice Walker, who lost her eyesight but not the vision, was born in Eatonton, Georgia in a poor family. As her parents were sharecroppers, her economic condition was tight but it was never an obstacle in her career; instead of all obstacles, she continued to write and at last, she won the prestigious Pulitzer Prize for Fiction for her novel 'The Color Purple.' In the same year 1983, she was awarded by National Book Award for the same novel.

Being an activist Walker participated in civil rights movement and she met Martin Luther King Jr. She was arrested in protest outside the White House during the Iraq war. Writings of Alice Walker are specially related with women of color. Womanist term was used by her to show a black feminist. She often state that Womanism gives her a word which is intimate to her. The novel The Color Purple has been banned many times because of its explicit and abusive narration. It has been banned and challenged from 1990-1999, 2000-2009, 2010-2019. Alice Walker put forward the suffering of women of color. Her contribution to African-American literature is significant.

Toni Morrison:

Toni Morrison was born in Lorain, Ohio in 1955. She was an American novelist, Who won the prestigious Nobel Prize for literature for her work 'Beloved' in 1993. After getting Nobel Prize she got worldwide fame. The BluestEye which is her first novel, occurred in 1970. ne novel is dealing with a young African-American girl, Pecola, who has been grown up in the great depression because of her color. Major themes of works of Toni Morrison are related with racism.

Her writings show the world how racism takes place in day to day life of colored people. Life of Toni Morrison was fully filled with obstacles but it was never an issue for her to be successful in her career. Toni Morrison won many prestigious awards for her literary work. She died on August 5, 2019 by arising complications from pneumonia.

Richard Wright:

Richard Wright was born in 1908. He was an American short story writer and novelist. Many of his work are dealing with discrimination and violence happening in African- American society on the basis of race. His work is a ray of hope for the colored people. Through his writings, he put forward the suffering of colored people and gave a way to them to live a better life. Many critics say that his work brought a drastic change in racial discrimination in United States of America. His work gave a way of equality. With the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Children' Richard

Wright became popular. Some of his popular work consists of 'Uncle Tom's Children', The Man Who Was Almost a Man', Native Son', Tie Outsider', 'BlackBoy, The Color Curtain: A Report on the Bandung Conference', etc.

Ralph Ellison:

An American Literary Critic and novelist, Ralph Ellison was born on March 1, 1913. After getting National Book Award in 1953 for his novel

'Invisible Man', he came in main stream of African-American writers. His father Lewis Alfred Ellison died in his childhood. It was a painful situation for his family. He has to do some odd jobs to support his Family.

When Ellison was at Tuskegee he was feeling outsider there, so it made him to write a passage of 'Invisible Man'. Ellison was influenced by Morteza Drezel Sprague, who showed him the ocean of opportunities in literary career. 'Invisible Man', was considered to be the most important work of Ellison which won the National Book Award for fiction in 1953.

I have selected novels 'The Color Purple,' 'The Bluest Eye', 'The Outsider' and 'Invisible Man,' of Alice Walker, Toni Morrison, Richard Wright and Ralph Ellison respectively.

Review of Literature:

Many scholars have published research work on Alice Walker, Toni Morrison, Richard Wright and Ralph Ellison. Themes of racial discrimination and violence reoccur in their work. Equality seems to be on paper only. Degradation of colored people and their way of life is quite difficult as compared with white people.

Limitation of Research:

The selected research work will deal with the selected novels, 'The Color Purple,' 'The Bluest Eye,' 'The outsider' and 'Invisible Man' of Alice Walker, Toni Morrison, Richard Wright and Ralph Ellison, respectively. It aims at the comparative critical study of these four novels.

Literature Survey:

Primary Sources

- The Primary sources Of the selected research are as follows:
- The Color Purple - Alice Walker The
- The Bluest Eye - Toni Morrison
- The Outsider - Richard Wright

- Invisible Man- Ralph Ellison

Secondary Sources:

Articles, journals, research works, interviews etc. published on the selected work of Alice Walker, Toni Morrison, Richard Wright and Ralph Ellison will be considered as secondary sources of the research work. It will be useful in analyzing different perspectives of the selected work.

Hypothesis:

Although American Constitution bestowed equal civil rights to all its citizens, we can find racial discrimination on grounds. Inferiority and superiority complex is the base of racial discrimination amongst colored and white.

Aims & objectives:

- To identify the real condition of colored people.
- To investigate the root causes of inferiority and superiority complex.
- To understand the basic structure of the African - American Society.
- To put forward the hidden truth of the African- American society.
- To find different perspectives on selected research work.

Relevance of Research:

Now a day's many sections of the society are standing against racial discrimination. The world aims at attaining freedom, equality and brotherhood. To maintain peace worldwide is the ultimate aim of human being. Youth showed strong support to eliminate racial discrimination. Racial discrimination is the main obstacle of development of any nation. Steps taken by United Nations to eliminate such kind of racial discrimination show that racism still exist in the society.

Research Methodology:

The proposed research work will follow the basic method of research. It

will critically analyze and interpret the primary and secondary sources. Later descriptive method will be used to elaborate the problem of the proposed research.

Conclusion:

Alice Walker, Toni Morrison, Richard Wright and Ralph Ellison worked hard to achieve success in their literary career. Their work emphasize on the themes of racial discrimination. Although, they suffered in their life they never gave up. Many prestigious awards were bestowed upon them; it shows that no race can stop any deserving person.

Tentative Chapter Scheme:

Chapter I

Introduction

The first chapter of the proposed research work will give brief account of the authors and background of racial discrimination.

Chapter II

Racism in African American Society

This chapter will give detail study of racial discrimination happening in day to day life of African- American Society. It aims at analyzing the ground reality.

Chapter III

Similarities and Differences in selected Novels.

The Chapter will investigate the similarities and differences in selected novels. Which kind Of sufferings are there for and women of color, will be critically examined.

Chapter IV

Elimination of Racism in Present era.

It will deal with the methods of elimination of racism.

Chapter V

Conclusion:

The last chapter will conclude with overall findings and give personal opinion of the researcher.

Bibliography :

Walker, Alice. The Color Purple. New York: Harcourt, 1992.

Morrison, Toni. The Bluest Eye. New York: Plume Book, 1994. Print.

Wright, Richard. The Outsider. New York: Harper & Brothers,1952.

Ellison. Ralph. Invisible Man. New York: Vintage International, 1995. Print.

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